

CX # 1920

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Dunedin
12th April 1946

I, Ian Douglas Newlands, :- do solemnly and sincerely declare

I am a single man, 26 years of age
and I reside with my father The Rev. John Newlands at the Manse
17 Jeffery Street- Andersons Bay-Dunedin.

I joined the Armed Forces for New Zealand on the 1st of December 1940.

I was attached to the Royal New Zealand Air Force, my regimental number
was 404927.

Prior to joining up with the armed forces I was a student at the
Canterbury University--Christchurch.

I sailed from New Zealand on the "S.S. Horangi" for Vancouver on the
26th of April 1941.

I was in Canada for a period of three months service flying training.
I arrived in England on the 18th August 1941. where I was attached to
43 Squadron and after that to 232 Squadron. With the 232 Squadron
I went to Singapore arriving there in January 1942.

From the Singapore Base the Squadron was operating against the Japanese
over the Malaya Peninsula.

I had to evacuate from Singapore on the "Empire Star" on the 11th of
February 1942, and arrived at Batavia-Java on the 13/2/42.

From Batavia we continued operating against the Japanese until the
Capitulation of Java on the 8th March 1942. On the 8/3/42. I was
at Tasik Malaya, central Java. Advice was then received by the

remaining members of the Squadron that we were to give ourselves up to the Japanese in command.

I understand that this advice came from the Dutch authorities in command.

After receiving this advice, I made an attempt to escape with the intention of reaching the south coast in the hope of being picked up by some ship.

About a week later I was captured and taken to Garoet in central Java.

I was captured by the Japanese. On March the 25th 1942 I was removed by train to Batavia with other Air Force personnel and placed in the Boei Glodok Prison. We remained there for a period of eight months-then we were shipped to Japan. I travelled on the Dianiche Maru to Singapore, where we stayed in the Changi Camp for Ten Days, after which I was placed on the Tobaku Maru with other Prisoners of War and taken to Moji in South Japan. At Moji I was placed in a temporary Hospital on account of my being very ill, suffering from Dysentery, and Fever. I was in this Hospital for a period of two months. The conditions in Hospital were not good, the food was bad and not suitable for sick Europeans. There were several Japanese Doctors in the Hospital but all medical attention was left to some American Prisoners who had been attached to Army Medical Corps.

There would be about approximately 180 European prisoners in this Hospital and during the two months that I was a patient about 50 died mostly from lack of medical attention.

The Hospital accommodation was exceedingly poor, and we had to sleep on wooden floors in small cubicles on loose straw. We were all huddled together and eight of us had to sleep in a small cubicle

about 12 feet by 10 feet. At this time there was about 2 feet of snow on the ground. at
From Hospital, I was drafted to a Prison Camp "Muroran" on the Island of Hokkaido which is in the north of Japan.

The camp was known as "Hakodate No. I."

I remained in this Prison Camp from February 1943 until June 1945.

The Japanese Commanding Officer at "Hakodate No I. Prison Camp was Lieutenant Hirati. There were between 300 to 600 Prisoners of War of different Nationalities in the camp. The number kept varying from time to time on account of the men being drafted to other places. Lieutenant Hirati had a staff of about 15 Guards (armed) and about ten Japanese civilians employed in the Office and Administration Buildings.

When I first entered this camp there were only 66 Europeans ~~xx~~ ~~xxx~~ and 300 Japanese. The highest rating in our number was Flight Sergeant Crozier of the R.A.F. He was made our Officer.

During the first year in this Camp the conditions were very severe. Food was very short and unsuitable, all of us suffering from Beri-Beri and other forms of Malnutrition. There were no medical supplies, and a Japanese Sergeant Major who was in charge of the Hospital and sick parades was not a medical man. This Sergeant Major, (I can not remember his name) compelled men who were sick and unfit to work in the winter weather on outside heavy work such as shifting Coal, Iron ore and Ingots of iron, at the Muroran Steel Works where the prisoners in this camp were employed. We were forced to work

from daylight to dark for thirteen days on end and then we had one day off. It was quite a common practise for prisoners to be beaten by the Prison guards or factory bosses or overseers in the Factory, for practically no reason at all. In some instances the beatings were for not complying with orders which would be given in the Japanese language and which we could not understand.

I have received severe beatings with sticks and was slapped practically every day. On numerous occasions when we were in camp after work at practically any hour of the night we were awakened, lined up in our rooms and made to number and do Japanese drill. On each of these occasions several men would receive punishment for not satisfying the guards. It was difficult to know the names of the Guards as they were changed about every two or three weeks.

It was well known in the prison Camp that the Commanding Officer- "Hiratai" was the instigator of this treatment.

One particular instance of ill treatment occurred on May 7th 1943.

I personally witnessed the happening:- a Dutch prisoner named "Ballinco" a Soldier, was accused by some of the Japanese Guards of stealing some articles. He was attached to a group of prisoners in the same compound in which I was. A few days before the 7/5/43 he was not allowed to go to the Steel Factory to work, but was placed in a cell at the rear of the Guard Room. At this time, I was confined to Camp on account of sickness and I saw what was going on. After he was placed in the Guard cell he was not supplied with any food and every few hours he was taken from the Cell and in full view

of myself and other sick prisoners he was beaten by the Guards with Sticks, belts-or hit with their fists. When he received these beatings he was only dressed in thin clothes. This continued until he finally died on the 7/5/43. On the 7/5/43, he was severely beaten on his bare back on which cuts, bruises and other marks could be plainly seen. A Dutch Doctor, (a Javanese) named Lutter-a fellow prisoner, was not allowed to render any aid to Ballinco. Commander Hirati was present on a number of occasions when Ballinco was beaten and appeared to be trying to make Ballinco make a confession of his guilt. It was a common Camp practise for Prisoners to be placed in the Guard Cells without food and beaten every few hours for slight offences for which in many instances they were quite innocent of.

Owing to my rank as a Sergeant Pilot I was made Orderly Sergeant of the week on different occasions.

On one occasion while I was orderly sergeant, the date was the 9th August 1943. I was told by Head Kitchen Guard "Sikista" to order a number of sick prisoners to do heavy camp work, carrying kitchen stores from motor lorries to the Cook house store.

"Sikista" could understand that-by what I told him that the prisoners were not fit to do any kind of work, and I refused to order them to do the work. "Sikista" then severely beat me with a thick leather belt which he was wearing-and took off. He beat me over the head and I put my hands up to avoid further hits over the head, and he then

beat me on the body. I was wearing thin clothes at the time and received numerous cuts about the arms, back and legs. He finally stopped-after he had been beating me for about five minutes, when the metal studs were torn out of the belt and the metal buckle broke. I was then made to continue on with my work. I have seen "Sibista" beat other prisoners in a similar manner- with anything he could pick up-for any slight provocation which upset him. He was a very bad tempered man. I knew from my own personal knowledge that he would take food that was put out for the prisoners, and sell same to Japanese civilians in the neighbourhood. I have seen him passing the food out to the civilians. On account of this, we were deprived of food from the rations which were weighed out for us.

During the time I was employed in the Muroran Steel works, the work was for Military purposes, the steel being made and sent to an armament factory - producing Gun Barrels. The other factory being only a few miles away. The Mororan Steel Works was exposed to Bombing attacks by American Planes. In June 1945 the Mororan Steel Works were completely wiped out in a Bombing Raid and by Navy shelling. The steel works were not bombed during the period I was employed there. The bombing took place about three or four days after I left the Works and went to work in another Prison Camp at "Niri Asibetu, situated in the centre of Hokkaido where I was employed in a Lumber Camp and finally in a Coal mine. I was working in the Coal mine when peace was declared on the 3rd or 4th of September 1945.

When I was transferred from Murooran Prison Camp to "Nisi Asibetu" Prison Camp Commandant Hirati was also transferred.

He still continued being abusive to the Prisoners, and appeared to be indifferent as to what happened to the Prisoners.

Collective punishments which all prisoners were subjected to, consisted of making the entire camp go without a meal for some minor offence for which a culprit could not be found.

On these occasions the entire camp would be made to stand on parade during the period allowed for meal and on several occasions, we were made to stand up all night and then made to go to work at daylight the next morning. If any prisoner showed signs of going to sleep he was slapped by one of the Guards.

After peace was declared, Hirati made himself more pleasant and he ordered that all Officers and N.C.O's to attend a Japanese dinner at the Camp at which dinner he presided. I attended the dinner. The dinner was given just before the relieving forces arrived at the Camp.

I left Japan on the 11th of September 1945. and I arrived back in New Zealand about the 23rd of October 1945. I arrived back in New Zealand by the "M.V. Andes".

When I was taken prisoner my rank was "Sergeant Pilot" of the R.N.Z.A.F. When I arrived back in New Zealand I was promoted to Warrant Officer.

/2/ I. D. No. 12/4/46

I - Ian Douglas Howlands of 17 Jeffery Street-
Andersons Bay-Dunedin, New Zealand- apprentice
carpenter declare that the five page statement was
made by me concerning my treatment while a prisoner
of War in Japan.
And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously
believing same to be true and by virtue of the
Justices of the Peace Act 1927.
Declared at Dunedin this 12th day of April 1946, before
me.

/s/ R. Walls, J. P.
Justice of the Peace.

EXHIBIT

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私「アイアン・ダグラス・ニューランズ」
ハ厳肅且誠實ニ申し立てマス。

私ハ獨身若クテ二十六歳、「アンダーソン」
ベイ・ドゥネディン「ジェフアレイ」街
十七番地ノ牧師住宅ニ父「ジョン・ニューラ
ンズ」牧師ト共ニ住ンデ居リマス。

私ハ一九四〇年十二月一日ニ「ニュージ
ランド」ノ軍除ニ入りマシタ。

X X X X X X X X X X X X

約一週間後私ハ捕ヘラレテ中部「ジャバ」
ノ「ガロエト」ニ連行サレマシタ。私ハ日
本人ニ捕ヘラレマシタ。一九四二年三月二
十五日ニ他ノ航空隊員ト共ニ汽車デ「バタビ
ヤ」ヘ移サレ「ボエイ・グロツク」監獄ニ
入レラレマシタ。私建ハ八ヶ月ノ間其處ニ
留マリ、ソレカラ日本ヘ船デ廻バレマシタ。

私ハデイアンチ丸デ新嘉坡ヘ行キ「チャ
ギー」監獄ニ十日間滞在ノ後、他ノ俘虜達ト
共ニ「トウホク」丸ニ乗セラレテ南日本ノ門
司ニ連レテ行カレマシタ。私ハ赤痢・熱病

ニ罹リ重傷ヲ爲シ門司ヲ臨時病院ニ入
シタ。私ハ此ノ病院ニ二ヶ月間在リテキ

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マシタ。病院ノ状態ハ良好デナク食物ハ悪
ク病氣ノ歐洲人ニハ不適當ナモノデアリマ
シタ。此ノ病院ニハ日本ノ醫者ガ數名居リ
マシタガ、總テノ醫療手當ハ陸軍々醫部ニ屬
シテキタ數名ノ米國人浮房ニ任セテレテイマ
シタ。此ノ病院ニハ大体百八十人位ノ歐洲
人浮房ガ居タデセウガ、私ガ病人トシテ在院
中ノ二ヶ月ノ間ニ約五十人死亡シマシタ、其
ノ大部分ハ醫療手當ノ不足ノ爲デシタ。ソノ
病院ノ設備ハ全ク貧弱デアリ私達ハバテ々々
ニ藥ガ敷イテアル狭イ寢室ノ板床デ眠ラナケ
レバナリマセンデシタ。私達ハ皆ンナ無茶
苦茶ニ詰メ込メレ、約十二呎ト十呎シカナイ
狭イ寢室ニ八人デ寢ナケレバナリマセンデシ
タ。此ノ時分、地上ニハ約二呎ノ積雪ガ
アリマシタ。病院カラ私ハ日本ノ北部ニア
ル北海道室蘭ノ浮房收容所ニヤラレマシタ。
收容所ハ「函館第一」トシテ知ラレテサマシ
タ。

XXXXXXXXXXXX

此ノ收容所ニ於ケル最初ノ一年間ノ状態ハ
非常ニヒドイモノデアリマシタ。食料ハ甚
ダ不足シ且不適當ナモノデ、私達全部ガ脚氣

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其他ノ榮養失調ニ罹リマシタ。醫藥品ノ供給
ハナク、病院ノ管理ト病人報告ヲ擔當シテキ
タ日本人曹長ハ醫者デハアリマセンデシタ。
此ノ曹長ハ名前ヲ私ハ思ヒ出シマセンガ、ハ
病氣デソレニ不適當ナ人々ヲ當時コノ收容所
ノ俘虜達ガ使役サレテ居タ室蘭製銅所デ屋外
ノ冬空ノ下デ石炭、鉛、鑄塊ノ運搬ノ如キ
重労働ニ強制使役シタノデアリマス。私達
ハ日ノ出カラ夕方ハ暗クナル迄十三日間引續
イテ働カサレタ後一日ノ休暇ヲ與ヘラレマシ
タ。殆ド何等ノ理由ナシニ監獄ノ看守、工
場ノ親方或ハ監督者カラ殴ラレルノハ俘虜ニ
トツテ全ク普通ノ事デアリマシタ。時トシ
テハ日本語ヲ以テ命令サレ、ソレヲ私達が理
解出来ナイ爲從ハナカッタ事ニ對シテ殴打シ
タノデアリマス。私ハ棒デミドク叩カレ、
殆ド毎日ノ様ニ平手デ殴ラレマシタ。仕事
ガ済ンデ收容所ニ居ル時、度々、夜中全ク時
ヲカマハズ起サレテ部屋ニ整列シテ番鳥ヲカ
ケサセラレ日本式訓練ヲサセラシマシタ。
其ノ度毎ニ數人ノ者ガ衛兵ノ不滿ヲ買ツテ
罰セラレルヲ常トシマシタ。

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之ハ指揮官「ヒラチ」ガ其ノ張本人デア
コトハ、コノ收容所デハヨク知ラレテキマシ
タ。特別ナル虐待ノ例ガ一九四三年五月七
日ニ起リマシタ。私ハ自ラ此ノ事件ヲ目撃
シマシタ。ソレハ「バリンコート」云フ一人ノ
和蘭兵俘虜ガ数名ノ日本人看守カラ品物ヲ盗
ンダト云フ罪ヲキセラレタノデアリマス。
彼ハ私ノ居タト同ジ構内ノ俘虜仲間ニ屬シ
テキマシタ。一九四三年五月七日ノ二、三
日前デシタ、彼ハ製銅所ヘ仕事ニ行ク事ヲ許
サレズ、看守室ノ小サナ室ニ入レラレマシタ
此ノ時私ハ病氣ノ爲メ收容所ニ引籠ツテキマ
シタノデドンナ事カ行ハレタカラ見タノデア
リマス。彼ハ替倉ニ入レラレタ後ハ食事ヲ
與ヘラレズ、二三時間毎ニ小室カラ引キ出サ
レテ私及ビ他ノ俘虜ノ病人カラモ、マル見エ
ノ場所デ看守カラ棒、帶革デ打タレ、拳骨デ
毆ラレマシタ。之等ノ毆打ヲ受ケタ時彼ハ
タゞ薄イ着物ヲ着テキルバカリデシタ。
コレハ一九四三年五月七日遂ニ彼ガ死ヲ迎
ケラレマシタ。一九四三年五月七日彼ハ裸
体ノ背中ヲヒドク打タレ、裂傷、打撲傷、其
他ノ創痕ガハツキ見エマシタ。仲間ノ俘

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虜デ「ラタート」ト云フ和蘭人ノ醫者ヘジャワ
人「ハ「バリシ」コ「ヲ救ケル事ヲ許サレマセ
ンデシタ。指揮官「ヒラチ「ハ「バリシ」己
ガ殴打サ「テホ「時同現場ニ來テ彼ノ罪ヲ
白狀サセヨ」ト試ミテ居ル様デシタ。一寸
シタ罪、ソ「モ多クハ全クノ無實ノ罪ノタメ
ニ俘虜ヲ營倉ニ入「テ食事ヲ與ヘズ二、三時間
毎ニ之ヲ殴打スル事ハ收容所ノ普通ノヤリ方
デアリマシタ。

私ノ階級ガ飛行軍曹デアツタ爲私ハ色々ノ
場合ニ週番軍曹ヲ命ゼラレマシタ。

私ガ週番軍曹ヲシテキタ或日ノ事、ソレハ
一カ四三年八月九日デシタガ、私ハ料理部看
守長ノ「シキスター」カラ多数ノ病人ノ俘虜ニ
對シ收容所ノ重懲罰ヲスル事ヲ命ズル様ニト
言ハレマシタ。ソレハ料理場用ノ貯藏品ヲ
運搬自動車カラ料理小屋ノ倉庫ヘ運ブコトデ
アリマシタ。「シキスター」ハ私ガ彼ニ云ツ
タ事カラ、俘虜ハ如何ナル種類ノ仕事ニモ適
シナイト云フ事ヲ理解出來タ筈デス。ソレ
デ私ハ彼等ニソノ仕事ヲセヨト命ズルコトヲ
斷リマシタ。「シキスター」ハソコデ自分ノ
締メテキタ分厚ノ帶革ヲ取りハヅシテ、ソレ

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デ私ヲヒドク毆打シマシタ。彼ハ私ノ頭ヲ
毆リマシタ。私ハ續イテ頭ヲ打タレヌ様兩
手ヲ舉テマシタ所今度ハ胴体ヲ打チマシタ。

ソノ時私ハ薄イ服ヲ着テキタノデ腕ヤ背中
ヤ脚ニ無数ノ切り傷ヲ受ケマシタ。彼ハ五
分間バカリ私ヲ毆打シタ後ヤット止メマシタ
ガ、其時帶車ノ鉄ガ飛ンデ、金屬ノ締メ金ガ
コワレマシタ。ソレカラ私ハ私ノ仕事ヲ續
ケテサセラレマシタ。私ハ「シキスター」ガ
少シデモ氣に入ラコトガアルト逆上シテ他
ノ俘虜達ヲモ同様ニ手當次第ノ物デ毆打スル
ノヲ見マシタ。彼ハ極メテ不機嫌ナ人間デ
アリマシタ。私ハ自分デ見テ知ツテキマス
ガ彼ハ俘虜ノ分トシテ割當テアル食糧ヲ取ッ
テ近所ノ日本人達ニ賣リマシタ。私ハ彼ガ
一般人ニ食糧ヲ渡シテキルノヲ見マシタ。

コノタメ私達ハ私達ノ爲ニ目方ヲ秤ツテ分
ケテアル食糧ヲ奪ハレタノデアリマス。

私ガ室蘭製鋼所デ使役サレテキタ當時、仕
事ハ軍ノ仕事デアツテ、造ラレタ鋼鐵ハ銃砲
身製造ノ兵器工場ヘ送ラレマシタ。ソノ兵
器工場ハ僅カ二、三哩シカ離レテ居リマセン
デシタ。室蘭製鋼所ハ米國飛行機ノ爆撃ニ

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曝サレテキマシタ。一九四五年六月室蘭製銅所ハ空襲ト
海軍ノ砲撃ニ依ツテ全滅シマシタ。製銅所ハ私が
使役サレテキル間ニ爆撃サレマセンデシタ。
爆撃ハ私がコノ工場ヲナツテ北海道ノ中央部
ニアル「ニシ、アシベツ」ノ浮房收容所ニ働キ
ニ行ツタニ、四日後ニ行ハシタノデシタ。
「ニシ、アシベツ」デハ私ハ材木小舎デ働キ
次デ炭坑デ働キマシタ。

一九四五年ノ九月三日カ四日ニ和平ガ發表
サレマシタガ、其時私ハ炭坑デ働イテ居リマ
シタ。

私が室蘭收容所カラ「ニシ、アシベツ」收
容所ニ移サレタ時收容所ノ指揮官「ヒラチ」
モ又移サレマシタ。彼ハ尙浮房~~待~~待ヲ續ケ
浮房ガドウナラウト無關心ノ様ニ見エマシタ。
浮房全体ガ受ケル集団處罰ハトルニモ足りナ
イ小サナ罪ニシテ、其犯人ガ發見出來ナイ場
合、全收容所ノ者ガ一食抜キニスルコトデシ
タ。此ノ場合全收容所ノ者ハ與ヘラレタ食
事時間中整列シテ立タセラレ、又數回ハ、私
達ハ一晩中立タサレ、ソレカラ翌朝夜明ケト
共ニ仕事ニ行カサレマシタ。若シモ浮房ガ一寸
一寸デモ眠リソウナ様子デモ見セヨウモノナ

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ラ看守カテ平手デ腰ラレルノデシタ。

X X X X X X X X X X X X X